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larum of jealousy, comes me in the infant of our counter.

PEAR. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *pello, pellerè tympana.*]

1. A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments.

They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower.

The breach of faith cannot be so highly exprest, as in that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men.

Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of ordinance will do as much, which moveth in a small compas?

A *peal* shall rouse their sleep;

Then all thy fables assembled, thou shalt judge
Bad men and angels.

I myself,

Vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weakness;
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman.

From the Moors came the noise grows louder fill;
Peals of shouts that rend the heav'n's,

Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make
Earth, sea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble!

It is once used by *Shakspeare* for a loud noise, but improperly.

Ere to black Hecar's fummions
The shard-born beetle with his showy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note.

To PEAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud.

Let the *pealing* organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below,
In service high and anthems clear,
As may with sweetness through mine ear,
Disflow me into extasies,
And bring all heav'n before my eyes.

The *pealing* organ, and the pausing choir;

And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd.

To PEAR. *v. a.*

1. To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona storms,
With all her batt'ring engines bent to rafe
Some capital city.

2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle.

PEAR. *n. f.* *Péaire*, French; *pyram*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower cup becomes a fleshy fruit, which is more produced toward the foot-stalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme part; the cells, in which the seeds are lodged, are separated by soft membranes, and the seeds are oblong. The species are eighty-four: 1. Little *pear*, commonly called the supreme. 2. The *Chio pear*, commonly called the little bafard *musk pear*. 3. The halting *pear*, commonly called the green chissel. 4. The red *muscicelle*, it is also called the fairst. 5. The little *muskat*. 6. The jargonnelle. 7. The Windor *pear*. 8. The orange *musk*. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long stalked blanket *pear*. 12. The skinless *pear*. 13. The small robin *pear*. 14. The *musk deer pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Calolette. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great onion *pear*. 19. The Auguit *muskat*. 20. The rose *pear*. 21. The perfumed *pear*. 22. The summer bon chrétien, or good chrifian. 23. Salvati. 24. Rose water *pear*. 25. The choaky *pear*. 26. The rufflet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swils burgamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is called the Autumn month water *pear*. 35. The white and grey montieur *hou*. 36. The flowered *muskat*. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rouffienne *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green figar *pear*. 41. The marqu's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is also called the virgin of Xantonce. 43. Le Bessdry; it is so called from Heri, which is a forest in Bretagne between Benes and Nantes, where this *pear* was found. 44. The crafine, or burgamot crafine; it is also called the fat butter *pear*. 45. The lanfac, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martio. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip *pear* and the great orange. 48. The large stalked *pear*. 49. The Amador *pear*. 50. Little *lard pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The colmar *pear*; it is also called the manna *pear* and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgouleite. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the sweet sultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of la Fare; it being first discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chrétien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The

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wilding of Cloy, a forest in Brittany, where it was discovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is also called the mufk orange *pear* in some places. 64. The winter rofiolet. 65. The gate *pear*: this was difcovered in the province of Poictou, where it was much efteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is also called the Eaſter bergamot. 67. The winter bonchrétien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La patourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is also called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine preſent; it is also called St. Sampſon. 77. Le roſſuſſet de reims. 78. The ſummer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; fo called from the figure of its fruit, which is ſhaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La manſuete. 82. The German mufcat. 83. The Holland bergamot. 84. The *pear* of Naples. *Milfer.*
They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were a creakt-ſawn as a dried *pear*. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*
Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aſpect, upon his arm a baſket of *pears*, plums and apples. *Pearce.*
The juicy *pear*. *Thomſon.*
Lies in a ſoft profuſion ſcatter'd round.
PEARL. *n. f.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spaniſh; ſuppoſed by *Salmaſius* to come from *pherdula*, Latin.]
Pearls, though efteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: the fiſh in which *pearls* are moſt frequently found is the Eaſt Indian berbes or *pearl* oyster: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyster, the muſcle, and various other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are ſuperior to all: ſome *pearls* have been known of the ſize of a pigeon's egg; as they increaſe in ſize, they are leſs frequent and more valued: the true ſhape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but ſome of a conſiderable ſize are of the ſhape of a *pear*, and ſerve for ear-rings: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white, and they bring their natural poliſh with them, to which art can never attain: it is reported, that *pearls* naturally of a yellowiſh caſt, never alter, that this tinge never grows deeper, and that the luſtre of the *pearl* never fades, which is therefore juſtly preferred by the Orientals to ſuch as are purely white: from the name union given to the *pearl*, ſome have been led to believe, that there was only one found in each ſhell; this is indeed uſually the caſe in oysters and muſcles; but in the oriental *pearl* ſhell fix or eight are frequent, and ſometimes twenty or more. *Hill.*
A *pearl*-julep was made of a diſtilled milk. *Wiſeman.*
Flows purpled, blue and white,
Like ſapphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*
Catacaſis *pearl*-coloured, and thoſe of the colour of burniſhed iron, are efteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp.*
PEARL. *n. f.* [*aiſberg*, Lat.] A white ſpeck or ſlim growing on the eye. *Ainſworth.*
PEARLED. *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or ſet with *pearls*.
The water nymphs
Held up their *pearled* wriſts, and took her in,
Bearing her ſtraight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*
PEARL-EYED. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye*.] Having a ſpeck in the eye.
PEARL-GRASS. *n. f.*
PEARL-PLANT. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
PEARL-WORT. *n. f.*
PEARLY. *adj.* [from *pearl*.]
1. Abounding with *pearls*; containing *pearls*.
Some in their *pearly* ſhells at eaſe, attend
Moſt nutriment. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Another was invetted with a *pearly* ſhell, having the ſutures finely diſplayed upon its ſurface. *Woodward.*
2. Reſembling *pearls*.
Which when he heard, full *pearly* floods
I in her eyes might view. *Drayton.*
'Tis ſweet the bluſhing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew,
For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Drayden.*
PEARMAIN. *n. f.* An apple.
Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer.*
PEAR-TREE. *n. f.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears *pears*.
The *pear*tree critics will have to borrow his name of
πῆρ, fire. *Bacon.*
PEASANT. *n. f.* [*paſſant*, Fr.] A hind; one whole buſineſs is rural labour.
He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which, he ſaith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl. *S. enſer.*
Our ſuperfluous jacqueys and our *peasants*,
Who in unneceſſary aſt (warm
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſp.*
I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile traſh. *Shakeſp.*
'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the ſame infirmities about us with which we were born, to raiſe our thoughts and imaginations to thoſe intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peasant* bred

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in the oblicuities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the un-
seen splendours of a court. *South's Sermons.*
The citizens would bring two thousand men, with which
they could make head against twelve thousand peasants.
Addison.
PEAS'ANTRY. *n. f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people.
How many then should cover, that stand bare?
How much low peasantry would then be gleaned
From the true feed of honour? how much honour
Pickt from the chaff? *Shakspeare. Merch. of Venice.*
The peasantry in France under a much heavier pressure of
want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the
reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a
higher condition among us. *Locke.*
PEASCOD. *n. f.* [*peas, cod and shell.*] The hulk that con-
PEAS'SHELL. *n.* tains peas. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
Thou art a sheal'd peascod.
I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small peascod. *Walton.*
As peascods once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see
One that was closely fill'd with three times three.
I o'er the door the spell in secret laid. *Gay.*
PEASE. *n. f.* [*Peas*, when it is mentioned as a single body,
makes *peas*; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a
species, it is called *pease*, anciently *peasin*; *pyra*, Saxon; *pois*,
French; *piso*, Italian; *pisum*, Latin.] Food of pease.
Sow pease and beans in the wane of the moon;
Who sowed them sooner, he sowed too soon. *Tusser.*
Pease, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and de-
mulent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arb.*
PEAT. *n. f.* A species of turf used for fire.
Turf and peat, and cowheards are cheap fuels and last
long. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found
in peat-earth two miles East of St. Michael's mount. *Woodw.*
PEAT. *n. f.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a
dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet*.
A pretty peat! it is best put finger in the eye,
An she knew why. *Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.*
A citizen and his wife
Both riding on one horse, upon the way
I overtook; the wench a pretty peat. *Donne.*
PEBBLE. *n. f.* [*pebrolu*, Saxon.] A stone di-
PEBBLESTONE. *n.* stinct from flints, being not in layers,
but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many
colours. Popularly a small stone.
Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did
both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet seek-
to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the pebble-
stones it ran over. *Sidney, b. i.*
The bishop and the duke of Glo'ster's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebblestones. *Shakspeare.*
Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd such a shower of pebbles
loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakspeare.*
You may fee pebbles gather'd together, and a crust of ce-
ment between them, as hard as the pebbles. *Bacon.*
Collecting toys.
As children gathering pebbles on the shore. *Milton.*
Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend
itself in bare gravel and pebbles instead of quarries of stones.
Morley's Antidote against Atheism.
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;
And fountains o'er the pebbles chid your stay. *Dryden.*
Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordi-
nary pebble, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodw.*
PEBBLE-CRYSTAL. *n. f.*
The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the
earthly strata left in a train by the water departing at the con-
clusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries
pebble-crystal, is in shape irregular. *Woodward.*
PEBBLED. *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Sprinkled or abounding with
pebbles.
This bank fair spreading in a pebbled shore. *Thomson.*
PEBBLY. *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Full of pebbles.
Strow'd bibulous above I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next. *Thomson.*
PECCABILITY. *u. f.* [from *peccable*.] State of being subject
to sin.
Where the common peccability of mankind is urged to in-
duce commiseration towards the offenders; if this be of force
in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the per-
son more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare
error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*
PECCABLE. *u.* [from *pecca*, Lat.] Incident to sin.
PECCADILLO. [Spanish; *peccadillo*, French.] A petty fault;
a slight crime; a venial offence.
He means those little vices, which we call follies and the
defects of the human understanding, or at most the peccadillos
of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hur-
ried by their unruly passions. *Dryden.*
'Tis low ebb with his accusers, when such peccadils as
these are put in to swell the charge.
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